THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in base year for WPI and CPI

3595. SHRI IQBAL SINGH Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the base year for the wholesale price index and consumer price index for industrial workers and agricultural labour, separately, were revised since 1960;

(b) what are the reasons for changing the base year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural, Labour has not been revised since 1960; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The based year for the wholesale price index was revised thrice since 1960, viz., in July 1968 with Base year 1961-62=100, in January 1977 with 1970-71=100 and in July 1989 with base year 1981-82=100. As regards Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, the base year has been updated once in October 1988 to base 1982=100. No revision has been done so far in case of CPI for Agricultural Labour.

(b) Base year is periodically updated to account for changes in the consumption pattern, commodity classification and coverge, relative wheight of various items in the consumption basket and to account for the structural changes taking place in the economy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It was decided to update the serious to base 1986-87=100. The task of working out weighting diagram and commodity specification, markets, base prices etc. takes some time due to which the series with updated base could not be released so far. The work with regard to revision of base year of Index for agricultural labour is at an advanced stage.

Workers death due to occupational injury

3596. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE:

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of workers dying of occupational injury in India annually during the last five years;

(b) what is the number of workers getting injured while performing their duties in India annually for the last five years;

(c) what measures Government have taken to prevent occupational injury; and

(d) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the compensation given to the 'Kith and Kin' of the injured workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hazards for child labour working in Glass Inustry

3597. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newsitem

published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 5th August 1993 Captioned "50,000 Kids work in glass industry" acording to Chairperson of the South Asian Coalition Child Servitude and who described the claim of the Union Minister of State for Labour that only 3,134 children were working as "hollow and untrue";

(b) whether Government are aware that due to inhalation of Silica and Carbon dust, children in glass and bangle industry contract Asthma, Bronchitis and infection of lungs, identifying that 76 percent of tuberculosis patients in U.P. hail from Firozabad besides other skin and eye diseases;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to categorise this industry as hazardous one in the child Labour Regulation and Abolition Act and also constitute a Task Force comprising a judicial officer, Labour Commissioner, District Chief of Police and representatives of the Voluntary Organisation working in the field of child labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons for not declaring the glass and bangle industry as hazardous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The baseline survey conducted for the purpose of launching the National Child Labour Project identified 3,134 children out of the total 18,320 workers in 252 registered glass factories in Ferozabd town.

(b) to (d) Government is aware of the occupational hazards in the glass industdy and have accepted the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 to add glass industry to the Schedule of prohibited occupations/processes under the Act.

कामगार की परिभाषा

3598. **श्री कामेश्वर पासवान** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्य की प्रकृति ही वह कारक है जो अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत व्याप्ति का निर्धारण करती है और वे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कामगार समझे जाते हैं –

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन से कारण हैं कि विक्रय संवर्द्धन कर्मचारी अधिनियम की धारा 2(घ) (1)के अन्तर्गत एक कर्मचारी के वेतन में 1600/– रु0 से अधिक वृद्धि लेने पर उसे "कामगार" की श्रेणी से निकाल दिया जाता है जबकि उसके कार्य का स्वरूप वही बना रहता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या "कामगार" की परिभाषा का मुख्य निर्धारक कारक कार्य का स्वरूप है या वेतन सीमा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार विक्रय संवर्द्धन कर्मचारी (सेवा-शर्त) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2(घ)(1) में समुचित संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है, क्योंकि इस धारा के कारण औषधि और उपभोक्ता वस्तु उत्पादक उद्योगों के मालिक इस उद्योग में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का अत्यधिक शोषण करते हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2(घ) के अनुसार, यह निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या कि कोई कर्मचारी कामगार है, रोजगार सेवा, मजदूरी या वेतन जैसे अन्य कारकों के साथ-साथ कार्य की प्रकृति पर विचार किया जाता है। विक्रय संवर्धन कर्मचारी (सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 (घ) के तहत "विक्रय संवर्द्धन कर्मचारी' की परिभाषा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 2 (ध) के अधीन की गई